



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

books and have seen no reference to its building a nest such as I have described.— OWEN BRYANT, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Dates of Nesting of Bermuda Birds.**—As little has been published in regard to nesting habits of Bermuda birds the following observations may prove interesting. I was not there to find birds' eggs and only an insignificant part of my time was spent at it, so the data are few.

**ENGLISH SPARROW** (*Passer domesticus*). June 27, 1903. Flatts. Two nests with young; 1 nest with 5 eggs, incubated; 2 nests with 4 eggs, incubated.

**CAT BIRD** (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*). June 28, 1903. Hungary Bay. One nest with 3 eggs, incubated.

July 8, 1903. Flatts. One nest with three fresh eggs. All the nests I found were in bushes 3-10 feet from ground. (Nests the same as in New England.)

**YELLOW-BILLED TROPIC BIRD** (*Phaëthon flavirostris*). June 30, 1903, Castle Island. One nest with fresh egg; several nests with downy young, about 6 in. long.

June 10. Harrington Sound. One nest with incubated egg; several nests with half grown young. All were in holes in rock. One was a mere depression in a flat rock; others 2 to 4 feet deep.

**CARDINAL BIRD**. (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). July 8. Flatts. One nest with three eggs, nearly hatched. In the top of a rather small cedar tree about 20 feet up. It was high enough to be quite conspicuous. The bird called my attention to it by squeaking.

**EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH** (*Carduelis carduelis*). June 29. Trunk Island. Saw one of the old birds fly on to the nest, which was empty but apparently finished.

July 6. The same nest contained 4 fresh eggs. It was in a cedar tree, about 25 feet up, on a horizontal branch 6 or 7 feet from the trunk. It was made mostly of yellow down and looked very much like the nest of our Yellow-bird.— OWEN BRYANT, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**Unusual Records near Boston, Mass.**—During the last winter and spring a number of uncommon birds have come under our notice, and although none of them are rare, they may be worthy of record.

**Larus philadelphia**. One was seen flying over the Charles River near the Harvard Bridge, May 14, 1904.

**Sula bassana**. A single bird was observed April 8, 1904, off Lynn Beach.

**Mareca americana**. One spent April 17, 1904, on the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Brighton, in company with two Black Ducks.

**Aythya marila**. A flock estimated to number about six hundred wintered about Moon Island. We have not found them wintering at any other point in Boston Bay.

**Chairtonetta albeola.** A small flock remained at Moon Island, Boston Bay, during the winter.

**Gallinago delicata.** A pair spent the past severe winter along a small brook in the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**Ægialitis vocifera.** Two were observed in the Middlesex Fells, Mass., on April 6, 1904.

**Nyctea nyctea.** One was seen March 5, 1904, at Squantum, Mass.

**Acanthis linaria.** A flock of ten Redpolls and one Goldfinch was observed in the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., February 13, 1904. On March 2, 1904, a flock containing one Redpoll and thirteen Pine Finches was recorded in Brookline, Mass.

**Mimus polyglottos.** One passed the winter in Jamaica Plain, Mass. We last recorded it on April 6, 1904.

**Hylocichla guttata pallasii.** Observed on January 1, 1904, in Brookline, Mass., and January 8, 1904, at Chestnut Hill, Mass. (Auk, Vol. XXI, p. 283).—FRANCIS G. AND MAURICE C. BLAKE, *Brookline, Mass.*

**Scott Oriole, Gray Vireo, and Phoebe in Northeastern New Mexico.**—*Icterus parisorum* was found during the breeding season last summer on both sides of the thirty-fifth parallel, a little west of the one hundred and fourth meridian, which is an extension of its range from southern New Mexico. On May 26 one was seen in some box elders on the Pecos River a few miles from Santa Rosa, south of the thirty-fifth parallel, and on May 28 another was noted in a cañon in the same locality. Near Montoya, at the base of the northernmost point of the Staked Plains, north of the thirty-fifth parallel, in the middle of June a pair of the birds were going about among the junipers, and the song of the male was heard continually.

*Vireo vicinior* was also found in the junipers at Montoya, which is an extension of range from Western Texas. Only one specimen was taken but vireos, apparently of the same species, were abundant in the junipers, singing loudly throughout the day. A vireo nest with three newly hatched young was found on June 15. The nest was made principally of shreds of bark, apparently the soft juniper bark, and, unlike ordinary vireo nests, was unadorned.

*Sayornis phoebe* is hardly a bird that one would look for in the arid plains region of New Mexico, but in the cañons breaking down from the plains to the Pecos River exist conditions that are far from those of arid plains. Near Santa Rosa, from our juniper and cactus-covered camp ground, we climbed down into one of these box cañons that boasted numerous water pools, fresh green cottonwoods, willows, woodbine, grapevines, and one patch of cat-tails, in which a warbler that we took for a female Yellow-throat hid away at our approach. Here, in a niche of rock over a water pool we found a pair of phoebes feeding young in the nest on May 29, and the brooding bird was so tame that she let us photograph her at a distance of ten feet, so that her light chin shows to advantage. Her mate